

6. On some Coleoptera from Eastern Equatorial Africa, received from Emin Pasha. By CHARLES O. WATERHOUSE, F.E.S.

[Received January 6, 1888.]

The small series of Coleoptera received from Emin Pasha is interesting as containing examples of one species new to science, and of six which had previously been received at the British Museum from West Africa only, as indicated in the following list. The localities from which the other species have been recorded are also here given.

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| 1. TEFFLUS HACQUARDI, Chaudoir. | Zanzibar. |
| 2. TEFFLUS CARINATUS, Klug. | Mozambique. |
| 3. CATHARSIVS SESOSTRIS, Dej. (<i>in litt.</i>). | Egypt. |

A single male example which agrees well with one from Egypt from Dejean's collection and labelled by him '*sesostris*.' *C. sesostris*, Dej., according to Gemminger and Harold's Catalogue of Coleoptera, is the same as *C. pithecius*, Fabr., and has the habitat Tropical Africa placed to it. *Scarabæus pithecius*, Fabr. (Syst. Ent. p. 21), however, is an Indian species (as Fabricius correctly states), and the type in the British Museum collection is simply an immature specimen of *Scarabæus sabæus*, Fabr. (Spec. Ins. i. p. 23), the type of which is also in the British Museum.

The African species differs from the true *sabæus* in having the sides of the thorax less rounded anteriorly, and the anterior angles are punctured all over, whereas in *C. sabæus* they are impunctate¹.

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| 4. CORYPHOCERA AFRICANA, Drury. | W. Africa. |
| 5. STERNOCERA KLUGII, Thomson. | Nubia. |
| 6. TETRALOBUS SUBSULCATUS, Guérin. | Abyssinia. |
| 7. TETRALOBUS DUFOURI, Candèze. | Senegal. |
| 8. TETRALOBUS CRIBRICOLLIS, n. sp. | |

Piceo-niger, parum nitidus, subtiliter griseo-pubescentis; capitis fronte antice modice angustata, medio fovea elongata impressa, vertice carina brevi munito; thorace nigro, bene convexo, confertim sat fortiter rugoso-punctato; elytris creberrime subtiliter punctatis, striis dorsalibus obsoletis, striis duabus abbreviatis prope humeros distinctis.

Long. 13-16½, lat 4½-5¼ lin.

Allied to *T. rotundifrons*, but narrower, less shining, and with the thorax rugosely punctured. Frontal plate distinctly narrowed in

¹ *C. cribricollis*, Walker, placed as a synonym of *C. sabæus* in Gemminger's Catalogue, differs from that species in being less shining and in having only the outer half of the anterior angles of the thorax punctured.

front, closely and coarsely punctured, the front margin scarcely reflexed, interrupted in the middle. Lamellæ of the antennæ not very long. Thorax very convex, one-fifth broader than long, with a trace of an impression on each side of the disk, rounded anteriorly, parallel at the sides in the middle, *very slightly* constricted before the diverging posterior angles. The surface is densely and very coarsely punctured and rugulose, except on each side of the base, where it is even and much less coarsely punctured. The punctuation of the elytra (as compared with allied species) is rather strong and very dense at the sides and humeral region. There are no distinct striæ except at the base, and two short ones at the side, near the shoulder. The posterior coxæ are concave for about half their length. Punctures on the prosternum large and deep, moderately close together, but very irregular.

9. RHYTIDONOTA PLICATA, Kraatz.	Nubia.
10. ASPIDOSTERNUM METALLICUM, Fabr.	W. Africa.
11. STERNOTOMIS BOHNDORFI, Waterhouse.	E. Africa.
12. QUIMALANCA REGALIS, Fabr.	W. Africa.
13. CERATITES JASPIDEUS, Serville.	W. Africa.
Has been received from most parts of Africa.	
14. PETROGNATHA GIGAS, Fabr.	W. Africa.
15. DIAPROMORPHA TRIFASCIATA, Oliv.	Pt. Natal.

February 7, 1888.

Prof. Flower, C.B., LL.D., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The Secretary read the following report on the additions to the Society's Menagerie during the month of January 1888:—

The registered additions to the Society's Menagerie during the month of January were 64 in number. Of these 38 were acquired by presentation, 1 by exchange, and 25 by birth. The total number of departures during the same period, by death and removals, was 147.

Mr. E. G. Loder, F.Z.S., exhibited a tusk of an African Elephant, and made the following remarks:—

The Elephant-tusk exhibited this evening is (as far as I can ascertain) the heaviest that has ever been seen in this country.

Its weight is 1 cwt. 2 qrs. 16 lbs. = 184 lbs., as will be seen by the accompanying "weight account" signed by the warehouse-keeper of the London and St. Katherine Docks. The length of the tusk along the curve is 9 ft. 5 in., the maximum circumference $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

It was shipped from Bombay to London, so that it probably came from the east coast of Africa, possibly from Zanzibar.

Mr. A. Thomson exhibited a living specimen of the larval form of a Stick-insect from Southern France (*Empusa egena*), from the Society's Insect-house, and spoke of its manner of catching flies.

The following papers were read:—

1. Third Contribution to the Herpetology of the Solomon Islands¹. By G. A. BOULENGER, F.Z.S.

[Received January 11, 1888.]

Mr. C. M. Woodford has brought home a large series of Reptiles and Batrachians obtained during his visit to the Islands of Guadalcanar and New Georgia. The fact that, in spite of the extent of the collection (over 200 specimens) and the special attention paid by the collector to this group of animals, only four species are thereby added to the herpetological list of the Solomons, shows that our knowledge of this part of the fauna approaches completion. *Dendrophis calligaster*, Gthr., and *Cornufer corrugatus*, A. Dum., are recorded for the first time from the Solomon Islands, and two new snakes are described further on.

The following is a list of the species obtained:—

Guadalcanar:—*Crocodylus porosus*, Schn., *Gehyra oceanica*, Less., *Varanus indicus*, Daud., *Lygosoma cyanurum*, Less., *L. nigrum*, H. & J., *L. albofasciatum*, Gthr., *Corucia zebata*², Gray, *Enygrus carinatus*, Schn., *Dendrophis calligaster*, Gthr., *Dipsas irregularis*, Merr., *Hoplocephalus melanurus*, sp. n., *Rana guppyi*, Blgr.³, *R. krefftii*, Blgr., *Cornufer solomonis*, Blgr., *C. corrugatus*, A. Dum., *Ceratobatrachus guentheri*, Blgr., and *Hyla macrops*, Blgr.

Rubiana, New Georgia:—*Lygosoma cyanurum*, Less., *L. cyanogaster*, Less., *L. nigrum*, H. & J., *Enygrus carinatus*, Schn., *Dendrophis solomonis*, Gthr. (a variety with uniform green upper parts), *Dipsas irregularis*, Merr., *Hoplocephalus woodfordi*, sp. n., *Rana guppyi*, Blgr., *Cornufer corrugatus*, A. Dum., and *Ceratobatrachus guentheri*, Blgr.

HOPLOCEPHALUS MELANURUS, sp. n.

Body rather stout. Head depressed, slightly widened posteriorly; snout short, without canthus rostralis; eye moderate; no superciliary ridge; rostral considerably broader than deep, its upper border forming a very open angle; internasals half as long as the præfrontals, which are a little shorter than the frontal; latter shield

¹ P. Z. S. 1887, p. 333.

² Mr. Woodford confirms from actual observation the statement made by me that the tail is a prehensile organ. This Lizard was seen to suspend itself to branches of trees by means of the tail.

³ The largest female specimen measures 21 centim., from snout to vent, the largest male only 10; the male is characterized by the presence of a small external vocal sac on each side of the throat. These frogs feed chiefly upon large crustaceans (*Sesarma lafordii* and *Cardiosoma carnifex*, fide Pocock).